

CAROLINA OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1882.

[NO. 782.]

TOL. XVI.

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Advertisements inserted for sixty cents per
line for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding
line. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
sidered as continuing until ordered to the contrary.
The Editor must be paid.

SITTING CHAIRS.
First received on consignment, 12 dozen SIT-
TING CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will
be sold low for cash.
JAMES BAKER.
\$1.50-60c.
May 18th, 1882.

For Rent,
WHEAT and WARE HOUSES in Camp-
bell, late the property of D. Thompson and
owned by Benjamin Rush. For particulars ap-
ply to the Subscriber.
JOHN CRUSOE.
81-4w.
May 21, 1882.

REAL ESTATE.
THE Subscribers are empowered to sell that val-
uable Plantation owned by John Murchison, Esq.,
situated on the Summer Place formerly occupied by
L. Winslow, Esq., with the rich Low Lands ad-
joining the river. If the above property is not sold
before the County Court in June next, it will be
sold then by Public Auction, on a credit
of two and three years.
Togeth with Horses and Mules, Cows and
Hogs, Fodder and Hay, Farming Utensils,
Blacksmiths' Tools, Household and Kitchen
Furniture.
WILLKINGS & CO.
8-3w.
May 21st, 1882.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys
for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and
parties, request all persons indebted to
said parties, by note or account, to make payment to
the undersigned, if the claims are not settled within a short period,
they will be placed in the hands of proper persons
for collection.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
81-1f.
May 22, 1882.

To Saddlers.
WANTED, a first rate Workman, who under-
stands the business well; the kind of work I
wish made are plain gentlemen's Saddles; best qual-
ity of leather, do, quilted work done in the neatest
style; to such a hand the best wages will be given.
If you wish to be employed, please call on me, or
send me to this place, stage fare, &c. gratis, and
I will send you back home again. If you won't
come on these terms, what will you come for? Or
are there no Saddlers in the country? I would have
no objection to two hands of the same description.
Apply immediately.
JNO. G. HOSKINS.
Charlotte, N. C. May 12, 1882. 81-4f.

UNIVERSITY.
The Resolution of the Board of Trustees, made
some years since, the 4th Thursday in June was
made the day of Commencement. By some means
a mistake has occurred in the apprehension of many
of the present year, and the third Thursday, which will
be the 21st of the month, has been supposed to be
the day. As this opinion has gone abroad, and been
published in some of the newspapers, it is thought
expedient that notice be given, to preclude all uncer-
tainty, that the day of Commencement the present
year will be Thursday the 21st of June. The Ex-
amination will begin on Wednesday the 13th, and
continue till Wednesday the 20th, and this hereafter
to be the final understanding on the subject.
JOS. CALDWELL.
May 16.

A Female Teacher Wanted.
THE TRUSTEES of the Rockingham Academy,
Richmond County wish to employ a Lady qual-
ified to teach Music, Painting, and the other usual
branches of a female education. A salary of \$400 and
board will be given. Applications for the situation
must be made by the 20th June, accompanied by tes-
timonials of qualification, or references. The Ex-
cuses of the School will commence in the course of
July.
F. T. LEAK, Sec'y.
May 15, 1882. 80-3w.

FOR RENT,
THE HOUSE and LOT on Cool Spring street,
formerly B. Chapman's, Esq. For terms apply
to
P. DAILEY.
May 12th, 1882. 80-3f.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT,
Olive Cash fresh Lime Juice,
Bunch Raisins,
Soft Sifted Almonds,
Scitilla Powders,
Phosphorus Lights,
Scotch Herring,
Six Bbls. Jamison's Water Crackers,
Port Wine,
Madeira do.
DAVID SHAW.
May 15, 1882. 80-6w.

ICE CREAMS!
MAY be had at the Subscriber's Store, on and af-
ter Monday next.
D. S.
May 15, 1882.

SALTED HIDES.
200 Large Salted Hides, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
May 15, 1882.

FOR SALE.
FOURTEEN hundred and fifty acres of valuable
land, to be sold on the 9th day of June next,
by the property of Benjamin W. Williams. The said
land is situated in Moore County, on the south side
of Deep River, and has extensive and very valuable
law grounds, well adapted to the culture of Cotton
and Grain; a most desirable situation for a dwelling,
and an admirable Springs, convenient to all parts
of the Farm. The sale will take place at Tyson's
Store. Terms liberal, and made known on the day.
May 14, 1882
JOHN B. KELLY, Agent.
80-1f.

JUST RECEIVED,
A box of Saunders' Superior Chewing TOBAC-
CO, THOS. COCHRAN.
May 15, 1882. 80-3f.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.
PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Le-
gisature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to
incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road
Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appoint-
ed by said Act, Give Notice, That Books for Sub-
scription to the Capital Stock of the said Company
will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the
8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape
Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until further no-
tice.

DUNCAN MACRAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1882. 79-1f.
Commissioners.

HAIR for Plastering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 8. 79-1f.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1882.
James Gaines and others,
vs.
Archibald McBryde & Thomas Waddell, Sen., Ex-
ecutors of John Montgom-
ery, Esquire.
PETITION FOR DISTRI-
BUTION.
ON motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that McBryde Kindrick, Robert Wood-
side and Thomas Woodside, are not inhabitants of
this State, Ordered That publication be made for six
weeks in the Carolina Observer, that the said Mc-
Bryde Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Wood-
side appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be
held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in
Carthage, on the last Monday in August next, and
show cause why the prayer of the Petitioners should
not be granted, otherwise the Petition will be heard
ex parte as to them, and a decree made accordingly.
JAMES MCBRYDE, C. S. C.
May 15. 80-6w.

New Goods.
THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now
receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every
description, which is offered to the public at very
reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New
York package sales, they will be sold extremely low.
Merchants from the country will do well to call and
examine them. Among the Goods are super blue,
black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths,
Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Drillings, Merino
Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths,
Brocheilles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankens, Mole-
skins, Bangup Cord, French Drills, Clark's spool
Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style,
4-4 and 6-4 Gingham, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian
Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Ja-
conet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines,
lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings
and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen
Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 I-
rish Sheetings, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Mer-
seilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet
merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dun-
stable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.
Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustreings, Gros-de-Berlins,
Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsets, white,
pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Gar-
menture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs
and Scarfs, Nankin Cape Shawls, Nankin Robes
rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy
Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs,
&c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious
to enumerate.
JNO. MCARN.
April 24, 1882. 77-1f.

Coffee.
JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE,
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79-1f.

**NEW CHEAP
FANCY STORE.**
CAMPBELL & MCNAIR,
INFORM their regular and other customers as well
as the public in general, that their spring supply
OF FANCY DRY GOODS,
Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found
all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be
offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL MCNAIR.
April 17, 1882. 76-1f.

Summer Arrangement.
Passage to Baltimore, Peters-
burg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM
BOATS POCAMONTAS, Capt.
Henderson, and COLUMBUS,
Capt. Turner, will leave the
Steam Boat Wharf at Nor-
folk, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and
Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6
o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Balti-
more, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morn-
ings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,
Capt. Chapman, will leave Norfolk for Richmond and
Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Rich-
mond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and
Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on
board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. All
baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,
Virginia & Norfolk,
Will alternately leave Norfolk for Baltimore and Rich-
mond, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.
JAMES FERGUSON, Agent.
March 26. 78-6m.

REMOVAL.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
HAVE removed their Auction and Commission
Establishment to the commodious Brick Store,
lately erected on Green street, which for safety and
situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They
will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods,
and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have
large Warehouses removed from the centre of the
town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in com-
parative safety.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance
on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intend-
ing to devote their attention solely to the Commis-
sion Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.
December 6. 87-1f.

Notice.
MR. JOHN CRUSOE, having resigned the Agen-
cy of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, the
public are hereby notified, that Mr. G. W. Hutton is
appointed Agent to manage the affairs of said Com-
pany.

BENJ. RUSH,
by his Attorney, J. CRUSOE,
SAM. F. NELSON,
Proprietors.
May 1st, 1882.

FURTHER EXTRACTS
From Mr. Adams' Report on the U. S. Bank.
"Among the useless, and worse than useless in-
quiries into which the majority of the committee
thought themselves justified in descending, were im-
putations of political misconduct in certain officers of
the Branch Bank at Norfolk, in Virginia. Articles
of complaint, as grievous and perhaps as numerous
as those of the Chairman of this Committee against
the President and Directors at Philadelphia, had been
laid before that Board against the President and
Cashier at Norfolk by a person who had been one of
the Directors of that Branch. A long and patient
investigation of those charges had been made by the
Board at Philadelphia, and one of their Cashiers had
been sent to make a thorough examination of all the
facts of the case upon the spot itself. The charges
had been found totally destitute of foundation, and
there was among the archives of the Bank a volumi-
nous correspondence, which was all submitted to
the examination of the committee. To give the
House a faint idea of the extent of this inquiry, it
may be sufficient to say that the whole controversy
respecting the accounts of a late Navy Agent at Nor-
folk, and the pamphletting and newspaper war
between that officer and one of the Auditors of the
Treasury, were among the simplest of its elements.
After plunging for a series of days into these mys-
teries, almost deep enough for every member of the
committee to take his side upon two or three by-
gone contested elections at Norfolk; after plodding
over manuscript volumes of acrimonious bitterness
from the most pertinacious of complainants; after ex-
amining the long protracted correspondence both of
that complainant and of the inculpated officers of the
Norfolk Branch, with the Board at Philadelphia, and
the Cashier who had made the investigation at Nor-
folk; after giving the complainant himself the trouble
of replying to Philadelphia to sustain his charges,
and try over again criminalizations and recriminations,
which a judicial tribunal, after summoning half the
inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, and subjecting
them to an endless list of interrogatories, and cross
examinations, would scarcely have been compe-
tent to solve—after the consumption of several
days in these inquiries, the last result of which must
under any possible termination of their investigation,
have left them precisely where they began, the ma-
jority of the committee concluded to desist from what
the Subscriber believed the committee ought never
to have undertaken, and what the chairman reports
"they have been compelled to abandon for want of
time."

The complaints made against the President of the
Bank at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the summer
of 1879, and the correspondence between the Board
at Philadelphia, and the late Secretaries of the Treas-
ury and of War, form a portion of the documents
relating to the books and proceedings of the Bank,
called for by the committee, and communicated to
them. They are not noticed in the report of the
chairman, but, in the opinion of the Subscriber, are
more deserving of the attention of Congress, and of
the nation, than any other part of the papers com-
mended upon in the report. An effort very thinly
veiled on the part of the Executive Departments of
the General Government to exercise a control, polit-
ical and pecuniary, over the proceedings of the Bank
and its Branches, a control highly exceptionable in
principle, and even contrary to law, appears to him
to be fully disclosed in those papers. He will not
permit himself to inquire into the motives of the a-
gents in those transactions. It is sufficient for the
protection of the public interest that the projected
encroachments of power were disconcerted and laid
aside.

"Among the objects of investigation authorized by
the majority of the committee, transcending, in the
opinion of the subscriber, the powers delegated to
them by the resolution of the House, and therefore
unwarranted and improper, were six sets of interro-
gatories, amounting in all to one hundred and sixty-
one questions, addressed by one member of the Com-
mittee to the President of the Bank, never submitted
to the Committee for their consideration, but drawn
up, a large portion of them, after the Committee had
closed their examinations at Philadelphia, and after
the subscriber had returned to Washington, and re-
sumed his seat in the House. They reminded him
of certain popular works of instruction for children,
in which universal or particular histories, or abstruse
and profound sciences are taught by question and an-
swer. The subscriber has found many of them, upon
personal, passing his powers of comprehension, but
they appear to comprise a compendium of political
economy, and the skeleton of a profound disserta-
tion upon coins, currency, paper credit, circulation
and banking. The subscriber cannot withhold his
admiration from the comprehensive views and pro-
found knowledge of the subject discovered in those
inquiries, and believes that satisfactory answers to
them might form a very useful second, though some-
what larger volume, to the Legislative and Docu-
mentary History of the Bank of the United States,
compiled by the indefatigable research and industry
of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and his
associate. But a large portion of the questions might,
with more propriety, be addressed in a circular to
the Presidents of all the banks in the four quarters
of the Globe, than to the President of the Bank of
the United States. And it may be doubted whether
of many of the inquiries, a convention of all the bank-
ers in the world would not be reduced to the neces-
sity of leaving them as they found them—to be solved
only by the ingenuity or sagacity of their author. The
subscriber objected to them as they were presented
in clusters; not but that some of the questions might
be within the compass of the powers and duties of
the Committee, but that they were buried in such a
mass of heterogeneous matter, that it would have oc-
cupied the Committee to the last moment of their
happily limited time to extract the pertinent matter
from its incasement. The subscriber believed it
quite unjustifiable, under the authority of the Com-
mittee, to make of this inquiry a general disputation
upon banking.

"The Subscriber has long entertained the opinion
that the existence of a National Bank is indissolubly
connected with the continuance of our National U-
nion. The fiscal operations of the Government in all
its branches, he believes, cannot, without the aid of
such an institution, be conducted, he will not say
well, but at all. He does not say that the present
Bank of the United States is indispensable, and his
mind has sometimes hesitated upon the question,
whether, at the expiration of the present Charter of
the Bank, the establishment of another, though simi-
lar institution, might not be more expedient than the
renewal of the Charter. Inclining rather to the lat-
ter of these measures before the institution of this in-
quiry, he has been very strongly confirmed in that

opinion by the result of the investigation in which he
has shared.

The management of the affairs of the corporation
during the administration of the present President,
not exempt from human error and infirmity, has yet
appeared to him marked with all the characters of
sound judgment, of liberal spirit, of benevolent feel-
ing, and of irreproachable integrity. A large pro-
portion of its officers in subordinate trust are of the
Society of Friends; a class of citizens peculiarly qual-
ified for the performance of duties, and the exercise
of qualities appropriate to the successful manage-
ment of monied establishments—industry, punctual-
ity, temperance, and a conscientious discharge of all
moral obligations.

In considering the numerous and important public
services, and the large contributions of the present
Bank to the Government and People of the United
States, he thinks the least return which they are just-
ly authorized to expect from the equity of the nation,
the renewal of their charter. The benefits and
profits of the Bank have been enjoyed by the nation
far beyond those shared by the individual stockhold-
ers. Besides the bonus of a million and a half of dol-
lars paid to the public treasury for the charter—be-
sides the saving of the expense of loan offices for the
payment of the public debt, principal and interest—
besides the obligation of transferring the Government
funds to and from every part of the Union, as the
public exigencies require—the nation has held one-
fifth part of the stock from the commencement of the
institution to this time, without payment of one dol-
lar to its capital, until the last two years. It has re-
ceived the dividends in common with the other stock-
holders; has exercised the exclusive right of appoint-
ing one-fifth of the Directors; has been supplied with
loans whenever the occasions of the Government
have needed them, upon terms more advantageous to
the public than could have been secured from any
other institution or company of individuals: while the
Bank, by its salutary control, and its universally ex-
tended credit, has compelled the restoration of cash
payments, and furnished a currency equivalent, in
substantial value, to specie, throughout the Union.
These have been the advantages of the Bank to the
nation, while the individual stockholders have real-
ized, upon their invested capitals, scarcely more than
a yearly interest of six per cent., even including the
advance of the stock at this time in the market. This
circumstance has afforded proof, nothing short of de-
monstration, of the rashness and folly of all those pro-
jects for the establishment of a new Bank, which have
been presented to Congress, with a lure of e-
normous premiums for the grant of a charter. The
Subscriber has no doubt that the destruction of such
an establishment would be speedy and inevitable, ei-
ther by the absorption of all its profits to pay the
premium, or, by forcing its direction into a wild and
reckless extent of business, ruinous to the commerce
of the country, not less than to the Bank itself.

In considering the expediency of renewing the
charter, the subscriber discards all considerations of
the interests or wishes—not only of the President and
Directors of the Bank, but of all the individual stock-
holders of the corporation. In the question between
chartering a new corporation, and re-chartering the
old one, if the interests of the individual adventurers
are to be considered at all, like opposite quantities
in algebra, they annul each other. It is the public in-
terest alone that can determine the question, and in
that view alone, the Subscriber would prefer the re-
newal of this institution to the establishment of an-
other. The present establishment has the advantage
of long experience, and of a system matured by the
acquired knowledge of many years, and by the cor-
rection of its own errors. That knowledge has been
purchased at no inconsiderable cost, and a set of new
undertakers would most probably have to pass
through a similar noviciate. The result of his exam-
ination has been an entire conviction, that, with a
view to the public interest alone, the charter of the
Bank of the United States ought forthwith to be re-
newed.

In the free and unreserved animadversion upon the
course of proceedings pursued in this investigation by
the majority of the Committee, and upon the conse-
quences to which they necessarily led, which he has
felt it his duty to indulge, he trusts it will not be
understood as his intention to speak in censure of any
individual member of the Committee. He imputes
no injustice of intention to any one, even where he
sees it most flagrant in the result of measures. If, in
the examination of the books and proceedings of the
Bank, a penetrating and severe scrutiny into the of-
ficial conduct of the President and Directors of that in-
stitution was within the scope of the labors of the
Committee, and he has no doubt it was, he was e-
qually clear in the conviction that the resolution of
the House gave them no right, and that the first prin-
ciple of national justice denied them the right, to
bring before themselves for censure or vindication
the persons or the concerns of any other individual.
The majority of the Committee thought otherwise.
Editors of newspapers, printers, attorneys, counsel-
ors, solicitors, brokers, members of Congress, and
officers of Government, they thought game fairly to
be hunted down, if they had an account in Bank, be-
cause the Committee were authorized to examine the
books and the proceedings of the Corporation. They
thought this a liberal construction of their powers.—
Differing from them in their definition of liberality,
he has seen no cause to question the liberality of dis-
position of any one of them, according to their sense
of the term. He does all possible justice to their in-
tentions, though often essentially dissenting from their
reasoning, and from their philology. Liberality, in
his vocabulary, is a word of very different import,
and as unintelligible to them, as in theirs it is to him.
From this remark, he deems it a tribute of candor to
except the member of the Committee who constituted
the majority, and the generosity of whose nature
licensed the Report made by the chairman of the
Committee to the House. The same generosity of
his nature impelled him, when the Report was pre-
sented, to rise in his place, and declare, that, in the
whole course of this investigation, he had seen in the
conduct of the President and Directors of the Bank
nothing inconsistent with the purest honor and integ-
rity.

Had that same candid and explicit declaration,
due, as the Subscriber believes, to the most rigorous
justice, been made by the other members who sanc-
tioned the Majority Report, many a painful remark
in the paper now submitted, perhaps the whole pa-
per itself, would have been suppressed. But to vin-
dicate the honor of injured worth, is, in his opinion,
among the first of moral obligations; and, in conclud-
ing these observations, he would say to every indi-
vidual of the House, and to every fellow-citizen of
the nation, inquisitive of the cause of any over-an-
xious sensibility to imputations upon the good name
of other men which they may here find—
"When truth and virtue affront endure,
The offence is mine, my friend, & should be yours."
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

14th Mar, 1832.
"I concur fully in all the statements made, and
principles developed, in the above report."
J. G. WATMOUGH.
It belongs to the subject, the following
letter from the Intelligencer is also given:
WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1832.
To the Editors of the Intelligencer.—Promptly by a
sense of self respect, as well as a due decorum for the

House of which I am a member, it was my sincere
desire to present a report on the subject of the Bank
free from all reflections upon the conduct and char-
acter of any individual whatever, and therefore in all
matters of fact a plain narrative, without inference,
was submitted. It was further my intention, and how
far I have succeeded, is cheerfully submitted to the
public, to produce a report, temperate, impartial,
respectful, and consistent, but to this report I find in
the columns of your paper of to-day an answer, in the
shape of a counter report, from one of the Commit-
tee, Mr. Adams, so violative of all these particulars,
that the matter now no longer belongs to the pro-
ceedings of the House, but has become personal, and
will accordingly be so held and treated. It is my in-
tention to reply to it at some future day, when my
public engagements will allow the leisure necessary
to the undertaking.

It is true the author has, in the close of his re-
marks, declared, that "he imputes no injustice of in-
tention to any one, and that he does all possible jus-
tice to [my] intentions;" yet, as the whole drift of his
answer is a labored argument to falsify his own de-
claration, and well calculated to cast an imputation
which he disclaims, I choose to answer his reasoning.
In the mean time, catching something of a produc-
tion, that has more of poetry than prose in its com-
position, and, perhaps, in imitation of the flourish with
which it concludes, I will say—
"A civil, sensible, and well bred man
Will not asperse me—and no other can."
A. S. CLAYTON.

[If Mr. Clayton really believes the report he
produced was "temperate, impartial, respect-
ful and consistent," he labors under a
delusion, which we beg to assure him the pub-
lic does in no degree share. As to his future
reply, he should beware lest, after the exam-
ple of Jonathan Russell, he only "catch a
Tartar."—N. Y. American.

FROM THE NEW YORK STANDARD.
Bank Committee's Report.—We are authorized and
requested by the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng to say, that
he is not the author of the report made by the ma-
jority of the committee appointed by the House of
Representatives, to investigate the affairs of the U.
S. Bank, but that Judge Clayton is the author.
Every person not disposed to be malicious, and who
is acquainted with Judge Clayton, must know that
he, as chairman, would make the report, and that
both in nerve and talent he is every way competent
to the task. It has suited the malevolence of the
Cotier and Enquirer, however, to ascribe the au-
thorship to Mr. Cambreleng.

From the U. S. Telegraph.
The Globe, of yesterday, undertakes to deny the
truth of the allegation that the President had used
language relative to the assault made by Houston,
calculated to encourage assaults upon other members
of Congress, for words spoken in debate. We did
not hear the President's remarks, and it is possible
that they may have been exaggerated; but certain it
is, that the impression in this city is, that Houston's
attack upon Mr. Stanbery received his approbation
—that he denounced Stanbery as a slanderer of pri-
vate character; and said that if five or six more mem-
bers were treated in the same way, it would have a
salutary effect upon the proceedings of both the
Senate and the House. We do not pretend to give
the words; but we have heard the names of Mr. Es-
tinger, of the House of Representatives, and of Mr.
Danforth, a respectable Presbyterian clergyman, and
also that of Mr. Danforth's father, and another Pres-
byterian clergyman of this city, vouched as the per-
sons who were present, and heard what did take place.
We have also understood that Mr. Danforth con-
ceived it to be his duty to remonstrate against the
language of the President; and that he manifested
great excitement on the occasion. The friends of
the President in the House, having refused to permit
an inquiry, and the Globe having, in its equivocal
way, undertaken to deny it, we conceive it to be our
duty to name the individuals who can give the truth.
These rumors have assumed a shape which should
make it as desirable to the President, if he be inno-
cent, as to others, that they should be investigated.

P. S. Since the above was prepared for the press,
we learn that Mr. Barringer asked to be excused
from voting on a proposition for inquiry, on the
ground that he had heard the remarks of the Presi-
dent. If rumor had done injustice to the Chief Ma-
gistrate, it was the duty of Mr. Barringer to have
contradicted the reports. As he did not do so, we
must believe that they are founded in truth.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.
Among the letter-writers of the Van Buren school,
the honorable Jesse Speight is working out for him-
self an unenviable notoriety. Had the honorable
gentleman been content with playing *cat-dropper* for
the palace, he might, for us, have enjoyed all the
consequence and profit derived from his vocation;
but he is made to discourse of the tariff, and stand-
ing sponsor for Mr. McLane's "judicious" compro-
mise, asserts that "no man in the United States has
gone farther in his ultra tariff doctrines than Mr.
Calhoun."

Now, the answer to this is that it is *true*; and the
only apology that the honorable gentleman can give
for signing his name to such a statement, is that which
he gives for opposition to nullification—that he "has
not sense enough to see into it." No one has denied
to Congress the power to lay a duty for revenue. In
1816, the country had a debt of one hundred and thirty
millions, and although Mr. Calhoun voted for the
tariff of 1816 as a revenue measure, he has been con-
sistently opposed to every proposition to increase the
Tariff since—whereas, Mr. Speight, who condemns
Mr. Calhoun for his vote of 1816, not only supports
Mr. Van Buren, who is the parent of the tariff of 1828
—the bill he denounces as a bill of abomination—but
recommends, in the very letter before us, Mr. Mc-
Lane's bill, which retains duties on most of the pro-
tected articles twenty to thirty per cent. higher than
the bill of 1816, although we then had a debt of one
hundred and thirty millions, which is now discharged.
Such glaring inconsistency argues something more
than mere ignorance.

But the honorable letter writer takes the Treasury
statement for truth. He informs his constituents that
Mr. McLane's bill proposes to reduce the customs
to \$12,000,000, when it proposes a revenue of from
\$18 to 20,000,000 from the customs, which, with the
\$3,000,000 from the public lands, will leave a surplus
beyond the expenditures, of ten millions at least.
The honorable letter writer might have spared
himself the labor of informing his constituents that
he wanted the "refinements of education" which charac-
terize the generality of public men. All who know
him well, must have discovered that he is wanting
in the properties, without which no man is qualified to
represent a southern district. We mean truth and
honor.

Wit loses its respect with the good, when
seen in company with malice; and to smile at
the jest which plants a thorn in another's
breast is to become a principal in the mischief.
Sheridan.

CONVENTION.

FROM THE BALTIMORE STAR.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN. 4, 1832.
The Resolutions providing for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, were taken up in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. FISHER rose, and addressed the Chair in substance as follows:

As no other gentleman seems disposed to present his views to the committee, I shall take the liberty of offering a few preliminary remarks, but shall not go into the merits of the question at present.

It seems, sir, that there has been some difference of opinion as to the propriety of bringing this subject, at this time, before the Legislature. I am one of those who entertain the opinion that now is the proper time to bring it forward, and that no good reason exists for keeping it back. I will state why: In the first place, then, now is the proper time for bringing the question forward, and discussing it, for the reason that the people of the West expect it, and look for it. During the past twelve months they have looked to the present session of the Legislature for a movement on the subject of a Convention. I will go farther; I say, that every member from the West before, and for some time after he came here, fully and confidently expected the introduction of this subject. Am I wrong in this opinion? If so, let me be corrected.

But there is another reason why the Convention question should now be agitated. Not only the people of the West but likewise the people of the East, have looked for a movement on the subject at this session. I do not say that the people of the East wish it, but certainly they looked for it. I ask the members from the East, whether it has not been the general anticipation of their constituents that this subject would now be discussed?

But why is it that the question of Convention is looked for by the people of every part of the State? I will tell you: It is because this is the first session of the Legislature that has occurred since the census of 1830 has been laid before the public. During the last six or eight years the people of the West have been looking forward to the time when that census should be taken, as it would furnish the facts on which to base their claims for a Convention, and present the subject in stronger points of view than ever before. At the last session many of the members were extremely anxious to bring forward the subject, and have it discussed, but they were resisted on the ground that we were not in possession of the materials—the census of 1830 had not then been presented to the public; and on that account it was deemed best to put it off until this session.

The census of 1830 is now before us—we have all the facts and arguments necessary to sustain our cause. Why then put it off any longer?

But there is yet another reason why the public have looked to the present session for a movement on the subject of Convention. This reason grew out of the unfortunate destruction of the State House; for the mails that bore the news of this catastrophe abroad, carried with it the impression that now would be the time to urge our demand for a reform of the Constitution. How it is, or why it is, that the subject of Convention has been connected with the rebuilding of the State House, is not necessary for me to explain: Every gentleman understands it.

Since, then, it is generally expected that the question of Convention should be brought forward at this session, would we not prove recreant to the interest and wishes of the West to put it off any longer? Would it not look as if we were giving up our claims, and admitting that they are groundless? What good reason could we assign to our constituents, on returning home, for neglecting to press the call of a Convention on the attention of the Legislature?

But, sir, there is yet another reason why this subject should be brought forward without any further delay. It is due to the people of the East themselves. The people of the East have taken up erroneous views as regards a Convention. They have been taught to believe that we want a Convention for the purpose simply of obtaining more power—that we care nothing about principle—that power is all we want. They have been taught to believe that we wish to disfranchise them—to pass laws that will oppress and ruin them. Now, Sir, I say the sooner we convince our brethren in the East that they are wrong in their opinion, the better it will be for us all, and how is this to be done but by bringing forward the subject, and let them see what we complain of, and why we complain—that it is not for the purpose of oppressing them—that it is not a reach after power, but a *qual rights*, we go for—that this hydra, this many headed monster, a Convention, is not as hideous as they have been taught to believe.

Then, sir, it is due to the people of the East that the question should be fairly represented to them, and, it is due to the people of the West to bring forward their claims, and not suppress them. For these reasons I am one of those who joined in advising the introduction of the Resolutions on the table.

As much pains have been taken out of doors to make an impression that the present is an improper time for stirring the subject, I have thought proper to present these views to the House. I shall now resume my seat, and reserve what I have to say on the merits of the question itself to some future stage of the debate. I am deterred from proceeding at this time by a severe affection of my lungs; but allow me to make one remark before I resume my seat as to the resolutions before us. I know there is a difference of opinion as to the plan of compromise proposed. Some think we are giving too much—others not enough. However this may be, the motives of the gentlemen on whose advice they were introduced, must be considered as patriotic and praiseworthy. The object is to compromise a long and distracting contest between the two sections of North Carolina—to settle the broils that have year after year thrown the Legislature and the people of the State into hostile array against each other. No individual deplors this state of things more than I do, and every feeling of patriotism requires that it should be done away as speedily as possible. To accomplish in a peaceable and quiet manner this great purpose, I confess that I am willing to give up something, to enter on the subject in a spirit of compromise. I confess that I would prefer taking taxation and population as a combined basis and applying it to both Houses. I should likewise prefer seeing federal numbers applied to both Houses; but the question is, shall we hold out at the risk of almost civil war for all that we ought to have, or shall we meet on the grounds of compromise, and endeavor to promote the peace, the quiet, general prosperity and welfare of North Carolina? I think no patriot, no real friend of North Carolina, will for an instant hesitate as to which course we ought to pursue.

(Debate to be continued.)

ALBANY, May 15.—*Mohawk Rail Road.*—Yesterday morning the passengers on this road were brought down the inclined plane to Franklin street, and during the remainder of the season, they will start from that place. The inclined plane is about three-fourths of a mile long, and the cars pass it in about four minutes. The company has erected a large house to shelter the cars, and an office at the termination, and made a good road to that point for hacks and coaches. The English Engine is doing all the business, the American has not yet been used, but will be in a few days. The passengers are taken across the road for five shillings each, and they average four to five hundred a day. This rate will give about fourteen per cent. on the capital.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOREIGN.

New York, May 30.

Later from Europe.—By the ship *Thomas Dickinson*, from Liverpool, we have, through the attention of Captain Anthony, the London Morning Chronicle of 11th ult. The dates from Paris are to the 9th, and they show a rapid progress of the Cholera in that metropolis. M. Cassimer Perrier, M. Royer Collard, the Minister of the Interior, and other distinguished persons, had been attacked with it. The new cases on the 7th were 717 in number, the total since the commencement (about ten days) 3077—the deaths 1199.

In London the new cases on the 9th were 39—and elsewhere in Great Britain 54. It had ceased to be an object of alarm, and almost of attention in England.

The Reform Bill was yet vigorously debated in House of Lords.

No Peers had been created, and according to the city accounts of the 10th, all business was at a stand till the fate of the bill could be ascertained.

The extracts from the French papers lead to the impression that the Austrians were about aiding the Papal troops, to drive the French from Ancona. In the state of things—Ancona being invested by the Pope's forces, and the French having guns and men enough to defend it, and the sea open to them for provisions—a collision would seem to be almost unavoidable. Should the Austrian battalions mingle in the fray, it may light up the torch of war in Europe.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 11. The demand for Cotton continues very limited, but the stock on hand in the port is so small that holders are firm in all descriptions. The imports also come in slowly this week. There are only eleven vessels in with Cotton. There is no alteration in prices.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday and to-day do not exceed 3000 bales.

New York, May 22.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the *Haute* packet ship from Havre, we have our regular Paris files to the 10th ult., and by the *Splendid* from Bremen, there are Paris dates to the 13th.

The spread of the Cholera was very alarming, and no specific system of treatment as yet, had been ascertained. Still the mortality was not as great in England: there, the deaths were in the proportion of one half; in France, they exceed a little one third.

Of political news there is little of moment.—The affair at Ancona seems to remain for peaceful adjustment.

Paris, April 9.

In 24 hours from the 7th April, at the same hour on the 8th, there were 826 new cases of Cholera, of which 509 were males, and 317 females. Deaths not specified.

The number of new cases from noon of April 8th, to the same hour on the 9th, is 1020, viz: males 633, females 387. Deaths 385, viz: males 253, females 132. Total cases from the commencement of the disease, 4923; deaths 1879.

The city of Paris has borne a melancholy aspect for some days. After 9 o'clock in the evening, scarcely any persons are to be seen in the streets.

Greenville is the place, next to Paris, where the cholera has made the greatest ravages. It is lamentably true that the number of victims is proportionably greater in that commune, than in any other place where the disease has made its appearance.

PARIS, April 11.—The Cholera still continues its ravages, but its intensity is a little abated. From Monday noon to yesterday, the number of fresh cases is 935, deaths 326.

PARIS, April 12.—Number of new cases during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon, 850, deaths 361.

PARIS, April 13.—The number of new cases of Cholera during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon was 804, deaths 317. Total cases from the beginning, 7560; deaths, 2913.

The convalescence of M. Perrier continued, the news of which was spread to the Departments by telegraphic communications. Among the victims of the cholera are mentioned M. Melville, Peer of France; the Marquis de Croix, also Peer; Gen. Coctosquet; M. Benoist, former Secretary of State; the celebrated Physician, M. Baretta; and M. Debruil, President of the Health Commission for the District of Monteguil. The Vice President of the Chamber is also dead, the Deputies, M. Pages, Gen. Lamarque, the Duke of Morney, son-in-law of Marshal Soult. The cholera was also raging in Troyes, Nemours, Regous, Reuil, Puteaux, and many villages in the neighborhood of Paris. The lower classes still attributed it to poisoning, and imagined that the cholera had no existence.

One of the most able and candid—it is in almost all cases the most candid who are the most able—physicians of the capital, observed the other day, "never did I blush for my own ignorance—never did I feel the limited extent of human power so much, as at the bedside of my last cholera patient. There was death playing his horrid antics before my eyes, and laughing at the rackings of my brains. I was as a pigmy before some ferocious giant; the spasmodic twitchings of my patient—the cramps with which he was agonized—the haggard and shrivelled cheeks caused by only two hours' illness, were all as so many malicious demons grinning at me for my ignorance, and shouting, 'Away, Pretender, for we are stronger than thou! Bury thyself in thy shame, and leave us to finish our work!'"

London Paper.

Bearing of Apple Trees.—A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potatoe, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potatoe nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.—*Lancaster Journal.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE OF SATURDAY.

The following may be supposed to be among the additional questions put by Mr. Cambreleng to the President of the Bank of the United States, with Mr. Biddle's answers.

Question 1.—Do you know Marceon Manassas Noah, King of the Jews?

Answer.—I never saw his Majesty, and have not the honor of his acquaintance.

Q. 2.—Supposing him to be a middle-sized man, with a Roman nose, sandy hair, round abdomen, and rather arch look,—a handsome man in the ensemble,—is it your opinion that such a person would be very apt at a bribe?

A.—It might be so; but there are so many counterfeits current that I cannot say.

Q. 3.—When James Watson Webb got the discount, did you notice that he is web-footed, club-footed, with bushy black hair, and a blue beard?

A.—I believe so.

Q. 4.—Do you know how many buffaloes there are in the West?

A.—Not exactly,—the only one I ever saw is that you recommended for a branch, with Mr. Rochester for President.

Q. 6.—In your answers to the 162 questions which I propounded, did you try to render me ridiculous?

A.—By no means—I tried to prevent it; but I feared without success.

Q. 7.—Did you ever read my report on the coasting trade?

A.—As many times as you estimate the coasting vessels of Great Britain, eight hundred thousand times, always with renewed wonder.

Q. 8.—Do you consider John Quincy Adams the only man who can save this Union?

A.—I admire, very much, his description of a partisan politician hanging on the skirts of a leader.

Q. 9.—Do you know why my three names begin each one with a C?

A.—I understand that you were born to be Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, wherefore, I presume, your three initials.

Q. 10.—Is there not reason to apprehend that the late Treaty with Great Britain will cause a revulsion in the single business of North Carolina?

A.—I think not.

Q. 11.—What is the effect of the Safety Fund on the bucktails?

A.—It nicks them.

Q. 12.—Have you not heard that the French Academy had a Perpetual Secretary?

A.—Yes, and that the post was filled by wits of the first order and repute.

Q. 13.—Have you any objection to my self-appointment as perpetual Quirist to Congress?

A.—None whatever—you are a wonderful adept in the Socratic method.

Q. 14.—In case the world should revert to hieroglyphics, how do you think I shall be designated?

A.—Of course, by a well-defined note of interrogation.

Q. 15.—It has been asserted in the New York Courier that Isaac Hill lately "took Mr. Webster to pieces" in Secret Session of the Senate: What is your opinion as to the time it would take to put him together again?

A.—I will think of that.

Editors of newspapers are respectfully requested to copy the foregoing queries. Such persons as may be pleased to propound others, will probably confer a favor on the President of the Bank, as he must be much in want of occupation, his office being, in fact, almost a sinecure, particularly at the present juncture.

The Charleston Mercury, in noticing a pamphlet lately published by Mr. Grimke of Charleston, in which Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hayne, Mr. McDuffie, and Gov. Hamilton, are held up as convicted traitors, thus eloquently repels the attack:

"Who is JOHN C. CALHOUN? Ask the history of this country! What brighter or purer page emblazons it than that which records his services to the Union? Who surpassed him in ability, or eloquence, or loftiness of character, during his Congressional career? Who has been more keenly sensitive to the wrongs, more anxious for the reputation, or more devoted to the rights and interests of his country? Who partakes, as largely as he does, of the honor of having declared our last war with Great Britain, and of having acquired for our country the exalted fame and inestimable advantages which that assertion of her rights produced? Who ever carried to the administration of the War Department a more enlarged and comprehensive mind, or more assiduous and indefatigable attention to its duties, or established a more admirable system of order and accountability in all the complex operations connected with it? Who has ever adorned the Chair of the Senate by a more statesmanlike acquaintance with its elevated functions, or with more purity and impartiality in their arduous discharge? Who, at this moment, equals or surpasses him in depth of intellect, or in fervent and genuine devotion of the true principles of the Constitution? Ask the history of our country, and it will impartially answer, *None! No, not one!* And who is GEORGE McDUFFIE? Can Mr. GRIMKE point to his superior, in or out of the House of Representatives, in acute and discriminating mind, in enlarged and philosophical views, in manly independence and purity of character, or in that nobleness of spirit by which, perhaps, he is even more distinguished than by his extraordinary talents? And who is JAMES HAMILTON, Jr.? Ask South Carolina, and she will answer emphatically, 'my favorite, and honored son.' Ask all the Southern States, and they will all reply, 'the sterling representative of Southern character and principle.' Ask the Federal Constitution, and the genius of that instrument will proclaim, 'my pillar and my hope.' Ask his enemies, and even they will tell you, 'we know not whether most to admire or hate him.'"

And who is ROBERT Y. HAYNE? This question let every one who hears it answer for himself. Of him we are scarcely at liberty to speak as we think and feel—nor, even if we were, could we adequately convey our deep impression of his worth and virtue, or depict, as they deserve, the strength and richness of his mind, the commanding power and winning persuasiveness of his eloquence, his ardent attachment to the union, and to the great cause of constitutional liberty, or that unsullied honor, and pure and elevated patriotism which burn within his bosom, and are stamped in bright and living characters upon all his thoughts and actions? And what is the present position of these distinguished men? Are they grasping after office? Are they truckling to power for their own personal or political advantage? No: they have all of them voluntarily sacrificed their prospects of federal distinction, to the noble and virtuous ambition of rescuing the Southern States from bondage, and the Federal Constitution from pollution and destruction? What could either of those men have desired, that they could not easily have obtained, had they only consented to abandon the South to the tyranny of her oppressors? And are such men as these—so highly distinguished by long and laborious public service—so admired for their talents, and beloved for their virtues—to be held up as unworthy of public confidence—so utterly degraded in public estimation, that the good and the wise are constrained to weep over them as fallen stars? Such language, to such men, would have been bad enough, had it proceeded from their bitterest enemies, in the remotest section of the Union: But to have proceeded, as it has done, from a South Carolinian—from one who knows them personally, and who ought to understand the principles by which they are governed—would, indeed, be a source of extreme astonishment, did we not know how difficult it is, even for a liberal and virtuous man, to see any thing good in his political opponents. Believing his own principles correct, and his own motives pure, he is

not only thoroughly persuaded that the principles of his opponents are wrong, but finds it hard to believe that what he considers improper in their conduct can originate in other than the worst of motives? But is not charity included in the law of love?

The Edgefield (S. C.) Carolinian says:—"The mail has not been carried, for the last four or five weeks, on the route from this place to Anderson C. H., by the way of Blockersville, Holloway's, Deadfall, &c. The original contractors, Reynolds & Harrison, having failed some time ago to perform their contract, Mr. Francis Bettis was engaged to carry the mail temporarily on this line, and he, we understand, did his duty faithfully while he was employed. But it was found necessary at Washington to make some compensation to Dr. E. S. Davis, for the failure of his expectations in Florida, and to him was given this mail contract, with some others. The Doctor remains at Washington, and he has made no arrangements, that we know of, for the fulfilment of his contract. The Postmaster here has written repeatedly to the Post Office Department on the subject, and has received authority within the last day or two to make a temporary contract, for the transportation of the mail."

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Great confusion and riot took place yesterday at the Masonic Hall, where for the first time, the subscription books to the stock of the Girard Bank were opened. Several fights, as we are informed, occurred, and the disturbance became so general that a meeting of the citizens was called on the spot, who protested to the commissioners, and solicited the mayor for assistance but without effect. The commissioners could not alter the manner of disposing of the stock, from that described by law, and the mayor did not feel himself authorized to interfere. The scene throughout was discreditable to Philadelphia.—*Penn. Inq.*

"If Gen. Jackson shall be elected, he will surround himself with a pack of political bull dogs, to bark at all who dare to oppose his measures. For myself, as I cannot think of legislating with a brace of pistols in my belt, I shall, in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson, resign my seat in the Senate, as every independent man will have to do, or risk his life and honor."

Such was the prediction, some years ago, of Thomas H. Benton, now a Senator in Congress from Missouri. Unable, it would seem, to bring himself to resign his "seat in the Senate," he has, apparently, preferred becoming one of the "pack" to shooting at them. His prophecy, however,—illustrated not a little by his own change,—is receiving daily confirmation from what is passing at Washington. Beginning with the attempt to bully Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien down to the latest—though probably still not the last—outrage of Mr. Heard. The spirit which prompts and approves is the same.—*New York American.*

From the Evening Journal.

THE PROSCRIPTIVE SYSTEM.—It has been claimed by the partisans of Martin Van Buren, that he was the only member of the late cabinet who reluctantly removed incumbents from office, for political opinions only. The falsehood of this assertion is made manifest by the following indubitable proof. The authenticity of the document below quoted, is avouched by Judge Bullard of the House of Representatives; who certifies to its being a true copy, and to the fact, that simultaneously with the correspondence of which this is a part, the following, among other public officers, were removed in the third congressional district of Louisiana, viz: John Brownson, District Attorney; Adrian Dumarrat, Marshal of the Western District; David L. Todd, Receiver of Public Monies.—

Washington, April 20, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 21st ultimo, and of informing you that the removals and appointments you recommend were made on the day your letter was received. With respect your friend and ob't serv't.

M. VAN BUREN.

Removals from office.—The people of the United States should distinctly remember these facts: there were removed from office, in Washington's administration, eight years, 11. In that of John Adams, - four years, 11. In that of Jefferson, - eight years, 36. In that of Madison, - eight years, 5. In that of Monroe, - eight years, 9. In that of John Q. Adams, - four years, 2. In that of Jackson, during 18 months only, 1470!

Heard's club and pistols are understood to be in Mr. Arnold's possession, having been awarded to him by Judge Marcy, of New York, as the "spoils of the victory."

We extract the following statement of the progress of the Charleston Rail Road from the late Report:

"About thirteen hundred hands are engaged in the operation of the road, besides whom the company employs on the Engines and cars used on the section completed near town, and in the workshops at the Depository, about one hundred more. On account of the extreme difficulty and expensiveness of occasional hiring, the Board judged it proper to purchase a certain number of labourers, and the Company now own sixteen.

The whole length of the road within 600 feet of the bridge at Augusta, is under contract and actual execution, all the doubts and most of the difficulties having been surmounted.

Of this 94 miles have the piles driven, 72 of which are capped, 45 of these are railed, and of these 23 are ready in detached sections with iron on for running the cars."

The Board believe that the Road will be available for the purposes of intercourse between Charleston and Augusta, by the 1st of January next. It is the first road in America on which the Mail has been transported. This accommodation of the mail, &c., is expected to be extended in a few days as far as Summerville.

Novel Case.—Last week, Howell Thomas, a free man of color, was brought before our County Court, charged with a violation of the law prohibiting the emigration to this State of negroes and mulattoes. The Court having examined into the case, adjudged him to be liable for the fine of \$300, provided as a penalty for the violation of said act—and he being unable to pay the same, was ordered to be sold accordingly.—*Orford Examiner.*

The Baltimore Jackson Convention has, as we anticipated, nominated Martin Van Buren as its candidate for the Vice Presidency, and we presume adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The Delegates voted by States; that is, the delegates from each State gave for the candidate as many votes as that State is entitled to in the new apportionment law. The votes were upon this principle, cast as follows:

M. Van Buren	P. P. Barbour	R. M. Johnson
Maine, 10	0	0
N. Hampshire, 7	0	0
Massachusetts, 14	0	0
Rhode Island, 4	0	0
Connecticut, 8	0	0
Vermont, 7	0	0
New York, 42	0	0
New Jersey, 8	0	0
Pennsylvania, 30	0	0
Delaware, 3	0	0
Maryland, 7	3	0
Virginia, 0	23	0
North Carolina, 9	6	0
South Carolina, 0	11	0
Georgia, 11	0	0
Alabama, 1	6	0
Mississippi, 4	0	0
Louisiana, 5	0	0
Tennessee, 15	0	0
Kentucky, 0	0	15
Ohio, 21	0	0
Indiana, 0	0	9
Illinois, 2	0	2
	208	49

After the nomination thus made, the Delegates voting for other candidates generally declared their determination to abide by the nomination of Mr. Van Buren.

Washington Irving, after a long absence has returned among us. His welcome will be most cordial.—*N. Y. American.*
Mr. Van Buren, it is said, was, owing to the Cholera, about leaving Paris for the Rhine, and descending that river to Holland, pass thence into England, and embark at Liverpool about 1st June.—*Id.*

The Senate matured and passed through a large number of bills yesterday—considerably more than it has during any other day of the present session. A gentleman in the lobby, who heard the fact mentioned, waggishly observed that it was owing to the Opposition party having got accidental possession of the Senate, by the temporary absence of several members at the Baltimore Convention.

Nat. Intel. 22d inst.

Major Heard, who was indicted for the assault made on Mr. Arnold, has ever since been confined in close jail. A physician of eminence informed us yesterday that he is labouring under *mania a potu*, and that there is great probability he will not recover from his disordered condition. He is quite deranged. *Washington Globe.*

Central Rail-Road.—A meeting was attempted on Monday last, agreeable to public notice, but we are concerned to state but few attended, and that nothing further was done than obtaining a few additional names to the subscription for stock. There must be more zeal and activity shown in relation to this Work, by those who are to be most benefited by it, or it will never be accomplished. Perhaps when the Survey which the Legislature directed, shall be effected, more attention may be given to the undertaking; if not, it may as well be given up at once. Indeed, we would say, that a population so indifferent about a Work that is calculated to convert our present state of apathy and indifference to all improvement, into a state of enlightened industry, and consequent prosperity, do not deserve the change.—*Rail. Reg.*

Nathan Smith, Esq. has been elected a Senator in the next Congress by the Legislature of Connecticut, now in session. Mr. S. is opposed to the present Administration.

Yancy.—At a meeting of the citizens of Caswell County, held at the Court House, on the 7th inst., it was resolved that the village in which the Court House is situated, should hereafter be called Yancy, after their late highly esteemed and lamented fellow citizen, Bartlett Yancy, Esq.—*Rail. Reg.*

Our Manufacturers.—We regret to learn, that in consequence of the great depression of cotton goods, one of the manufacturers of this borough has already stopped between 50 and 60 of his power looms, and that it is expected another will shortly stop his factory three days in every week. The demand for goods will be reduced on cotton and woollen goods, and manufacturers will be totally ruined. *Norristown (Pa.) Paper.*

A block of seven two-story brick houses, built together on Monroe street, was removed yesterday morning, a distance of several feet back, to conform with the new regulations of that street. The removal of these buildings was accomplished in three hours after the machinery had been fixed for the purpose, and without any apparent injury, to either of them.—*N. Y. Mercantile.*

An extraordinary fact.—A third daily paper has just been commenced at Cincinnati, the principal City of a State which came into existence between thirty and forty years ago, yet North Carolina, one of the old thirteen States, is not able to support one semi-weekly paper! To what is this great difference owing? The soil and climate of the latter, is in all respects equal if not superior to the former. Can any other reason be given for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary and inert character of the other, than that the State of Ohio is inhabited alone by industrious active *Freemen*; and the population of North Carolina, is clogged with that base of procreancy—*Slavery*? If there be any other cause for this vast difference between the prosperity of the two States, we should be glad that some of our readers would tell us what it is: and if no other can be shown, is not the subject of serious consideration?—*Rail. Reg.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1832.

In looking back upon the year which has departed since the great fire which destroyed our town, we have much, very much cause for thankfulness. Not only have we been spared from any similar visitation whilst entirely unprepared to encounter it, but have felt to an extent perhaps never before known, the warm and generous sympathy of the whole country. The effects are visible in every part of the town. Without pretending to accuracy, we find that about one hundred Stores and Shops, twelve dwellings, besides Warehouses, &c., a Market House, surmounted by a Town Hall and Bell-tower, a beautiful ornament to the town, has just been completed; the Episcopal Church, will be finished in a few days; and the Presbyterian Church and Catholic Chapel will be completed in the course of a month or two. An extensive Hotel, calculated to accommodate more company than any other house in the State, has been contracted for, to be finished by or before the first of March next. Many other buildings will doubtless be erected in the course of the present Summer and Fall.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Town Authorities, to observe this as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, there will be service at all the Churches this forenoon, at the usual hours.

The Boston Engine.—This beautiful offering from Boston to Fayetteville, was received yesterday afternoon. It surpasses in elegance and costliness of workmanship, all that we had anticipated. The most highly burnished brass, and polished mahogany, form a large part of the materials of which it is made. We have not time for a particular description. It was drawn from the landing in Campbell-street by a large portion of the citizens of the town. Its powers will be tested this afternoon—the memorable 29th of May.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road.—We are happy to state, for the gratification of our readers abroad, that \$35,000 have been subscribed in this town to the books of the above Company, and that we have reason to expect several thousands more. The above was all (with the exception of \$500) subscribed by the citizens of this town, and when their loss by the fire of last year is taken into consideration, we think it will be admitted that they are determined to "do their duty." It is expected that during our County Court next week, many gentlemen from the County will lend their aid to the great work. Between 50 and 60,000 dollars, it is estimated, will be subscribed in this town and county.

Mr. Houghton, the American Fire King, and we believe the only successful rival of M. Chabert, visited our town during the last week. Shortly after his arrival, having procured the attendance of the Medical gentlemen of the place, and in the presence of a number of spectators, he tested the value of his antidote for poison. One of the faculty administered forty drops of Prussic Acid to a dog, (3 drops would suffice to kill.) In a few minutes the dog was evidently in the agonies of death. Mr. Houghton then commenced the process of restoration, and in about 20 minutes had completely succeeded, the dog getting up and running off. On the evening of the following day, before a respectable audience, he dropped blazing sealing wax on his tongue, dropped his fingers into melted lead, swallowed burning oil, ate a coal of fire, passed a red hot shovel over his tongue, set fire to aether in his mouth, emitting thence a light blue flame of fire, &c. &c., and winding up with poisoning and restoring a cat. He prevailed on several of the company to apply the blazing wax on the red hot shovel to their tongues, which they did without experiencing any pain. He is certainly an astonishing man. He had no oven here.

Since his departure, we understand his antidote (cold water and hartshorn) has been tried with the same success on a cat.

A memorial to the Postmaster General "is being" handed about for signatures, praying for the establishment of a line of Stages between this town and Newbern. It is well remarked in the memorial, that there ought to be something more than a mere horse mail between the two largest towns in the State. It is rendered the more necessary now, in consequence of the complete establishment of the Atlantic line of Steamboats and Stages. We learn that a similar memorial will be prepared in a few days in favor of a Stage line to Salisbury, which we consider of far more importance than the other.

The Baltimore Convention has, of course, nominated Mr. Van Buren. Let the opponents of the Tariff be up and doing; no time is to be lost. With a proper spirit they have nothing to fear. A letter from Washington states that the nomination has given very great satisfaction to many of our leading Southern men, even those who are determined to support the administration. They look upon it as the effect of Executive dictation.

Congress.—The Pension Bill has passed the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 19; and a bill somewhat similar has been ordered to a third reading in the House by a vote of 115 to 53. The Internal Improvement Bill, appropriating \$1,100,000, has been ordered to a third reading, 102 to 66. The Bill to recharter the U. S. Bank was taken up in the Senate on Tuesday, when Mr. Dallas made a speech in its favor; it was then postponed till the next day. In the House the Tariff was postponed to Monday, (yesterday.) A bill to appropriate \$40,000 for the erection of a Silk Filature at Philadelphia, has been introduced in the House, 98 to 71.

ROBERT R. REID, of Georgia, and JOHN A. CAMERON, of North Carolina (at present Consul at Vera Cruz) were yesterday appointed, with the consent of the Senate, Judges in the Territory of Florida, having been nominated thereto by the President in lieu of the two gentlemen whose nominations to the same offices were lately rejected by the Senate.

AARON VAIL, Secretary of Legation at London, was yesterday appointed, with the consent of the Senate, Charge d'Affairs to England.—*Nat. Int.*

The Nat. Int. of the next day says:—**Correction.**—The gentlemen mentioned by us yesterday, as having been appointed to certain offices by the Senate on Wednesday, were, we now understand, only nominated on that day, not confirmed. The nominations of Mr. Reid and Mr. Cameron were, however, confirmed yesterday; that of Mr. Vail is still pending.

The Tariff.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Adams, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, made his long expected Report on the Tariff, accompanied by "a bill to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports." The report is a very earnest argument in favor of the manufacturers' side of the question, proposing a compromise, as it is called, even less favorable to the views of the South than the report and bill of the Secretary of the Treasury. The latter proposed to reduce the taxes \$12,000,000; Mr. Adams and the Committee think this too much, and are for giving up less than \$10,000,000. They want something for the increase of the Navy, for fortifications, and for the protection of manufactures; "to provide for the common defence and general welfare," as they term it. "We have," say they, "disinherited the inheritance received from our fathers of the burdens which their necessities had imposed upon it. We are now to discharge the debt due from us to our posterity, by improving the condition of the estate we are to transmit to them."

"We are (they add) so far from considering the extinction of the public debt as presenting an occasion for casting off that portion of the burden of taxation which is devoted to the common defence, that the Committee do not hesitate to declare their belief, that it is the duty of Congress to retain a portion of the revenues, which have been applied hitherto to the discharge of the debt, for the purpose of enlarging the appropriations for the objects of internal improvement, already recognized as objects of great national importance. Relieved entirely from the burden of the debt, it would neither be a wise nor a salutary policy to relax into languor and inactivity the energies which have been exercised for the accomplishment of that end. It cannot be doubted that the whole amount of the annual appropriation, which, from the close of the late war with Great Britain, has been applied to the gradual extinction of the debt, might, with the greatest advantage to the nation, for an equal number of years to come, be applied to those great works to which the sanction of Congress has already been given, and to others already suggested, and equally entitled to engage the attention and to occupy the resources of the country. This, however, they neither recommend nor deem expedient.—They recommend a remission of existing duties, equivalent to little less than the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund; but they would deem it great improvidence to give up at once taxes to that whole amount.

Speaking of woollens, the Committee say, "It is not their intention to abandon the protection of the manufacturing interest. Nor was that the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury in the preparation of his bill. The impression of the manufacturers, however, so far as it has come to the knowledge of the committee, is, that the reduction of the amount of duties upon the article of manufactured woollens is too great for the establishments of this country to bear. Such is the impression of a majority of the Committee; and they have accordingly modified that part of the Secretary's draft. Whether the amount of duty as reported by the Committee is itself sufficient to preserve the principle of protection as applied to the woollen manufactures, it will be for the wisdom of the House to determine. It has been the sincere desire of the Committee at once to conciliate the interests and feelings of the South, not only by the abandonment of the system of graduated minimums, but by the admission of coarse wools free of duty, and by a corresponding reduction upon the duties of the article manufactured from them. In this they have also consulted the interest of the American wool-grower, with whose products the coarse article imported from abroad cannot come in competition, and of the manufacturer in whose favor the free admission of the raw material must likewise operate. On the imported wool with which that of native growth must stand in competition, they propose a reduction which they believe will be sufficient to retain in the hands of the American wool-grower the command of the market."

In all the other modifications of the Secretary's bill proposed by the committee, both with regard to wool and woollens, and to all other dutiable articles, the object of the committee has been to reduce largely those articles which are not in competition with our own manufactures, and very little, or not at all those that are. On manufactured hemp the committee have reduced the sum proposed in the Secretary's draft to \$35 per ton; it having been ascertained that this article, as imported from abroad does in no wise enter into competition with that raised in our own country; and it being a raw material, essential to all our manufactures of cordage and sail duck. In varying from the draft of the Secretary on the articles of silk the committee have raised the duty on those coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope from 25 per cent. to 30 ad valorem, reducing other manufactures of silk from 20 per cent to 18, and excepting sewing silk, which is raised to 40, in consideration of the incipient manufacture of that article in our own country. On the article of sugar the committee would have been induced to decline adopting the reduction proposed by the draft of the Secretary, but for the introduction into it of the article of syrup at the same rate of duty as that upon brown sugar, which the committee believed would operate as a compensation to the manufacturers of the domestic article for the diminution of the duty upon the imported sugars themselves.

On the article of salt, the Committee have not deemed it expedient to propose any reduction of the existing duties, they having already within the last two years been reduced by one half; and the Committee having satisfactory evidence that the duties could not be further reduced without injuriously affecting various manufactures, both on the sea coast of Massachusetts, and in the interior of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio.

To the provisions in the 5th and 6th sections of the Secretary's draft relating to cash payments or optional credits at three and six months, the Committee have added wool to the manufactures of wool as specified by the Secretary. The seventh section of the draft, proposing a levy of a duty of one and a half per cent. on the public sales of manufactures of wool, the Committee have deemed it advisable to strike out, unwilling to accumulate a duty upon sales at auction now levied by several of the States of this Union.

Various other minor articles are mentioned, upon which the Committee are anxious to preserve the principle of protection, but the above

must suffice. The report is of too great length for insertion. After its presentation the following debate occurred.

Mr. ADAMS said, he would state to the House the circumstances under which this report and bill were presented. The bill had been reported by a majority of the Committee on Manufactures, on the basis of the draft of the bill submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. A diversity of opinion prevailed as to that bill, and several of its provisions had been departed from, and it was understood that no member of the committee was pledged to support the particular parts of the bill reported; it was upon the general bill only, on which their sentiments were to be considered expressed. This much for the bill. He said the report he wished to be regarded as expressing the views of the reporter alone.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, said, that he owed it to the House and to himself to offer some remarks upon the subject to which his attention was now called by the report of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The labors of the committee had closed, and the result of these labors was now presented in a report and bill to which he was constrained to dissent. It gave him pain to find, in his own sense of duty, the necessity of expressing that dissent. Mr. B. said when he found himself on that committee, he was not insensible to the delicacy and the magnitude of the task it had to perform, and he felt keenly the difficulty and embarrassment of his own situation. The public mind was shaken and excited with questions which must engage its deliberations, and he stood alone in the divisions of opinion which marked the committee. In these opinions, the relation which the members of the committee bore to each other, was as six to one. Deeply impressed with the high necessity of exerting every means for the adjustment of the tariff, he said he had carried into their consultations, on his part, a spirit of concession which anxiously sought to conciliate the conflicting wishes that pervaded the country upon this disturbing topic.—Mr. B. said, he had been gratified to find, in the assurances of his colleagues in this labor, a temper correspondent with his own, and in none more than in the distinguished member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.)

For my part, said Mr. B., my fixed purpose was to keep a steady eye upon the constitution of the confederacy, and to concede every thing which it would warrant, and which did not tend to confound all distinction between right and wrong. I have the best reason to believe that others were animated by similar impulses.

But, when we came to the task of bringing down into practical efficacy our several views of adjustment and conciliation, we found our divisions to be nearly as marked by our differences on questions of expediency as on those of power and of principle. It seemed that the best expectations were to have no other fruition than utter disappointment. Of the report and of the bill it might be proper to say something. With many of the sentiments of the report, as contradistinguished from its principles, he entirely concurred.—indeed he was grateful for those sentiments which expressed so much of justice and of patriotism. But for the principles of the report he must express his decisive disapprobation. Principles that were not drawn out from a written constitution, granting and defining the extent of the powers it conferred, but principles growing out of the doctrines of the social compact among individuals, and which pointed to the improvement of the condition of man on earth as the only charter of power, and carrying along with them the obligation to exercise that power. The limitation imposed upon our powers was the sheet anchor of our safety, and this, he thought, the report utterly abandoned.

A few words as to the bill. It is true that the treasury bill was the basis of the present. But it was to him more exceptional than that of the Secretary. With this bill as it came to us, Mr. B. said, he was not satisfied. He hoped, however, that it might be so modified as to remove his objections. Some of its proposed amendments were extremely objectionable in principle; and, at the same time, he thought there was much more of evil lurking in it than was clearly visible upon a superficial view. To compass his wishes in the House, and to relieve the impatient anxiety of the public mind, he had, at an early day, moved to report that scheme to the House as the executive measure; and to invite its consideration to the provisions of that bill. He was overruled by the majority. My great object, said Mr. B., is to reduce the revenue to the expenditures of the government; and no bill in his opinion, ought to pass that does not contain within itself a principle of melioration against the burthens of excessive taxation. Any scheme at this moment is, and must be experimental; if we engraft into the bill a provision for the gradual and progressive reduction of the duties, to yield a fixed sum, and no more than may be needed, for the public wants, and that will guard the treasury against casualties that follow the fluctuations of commerce, then will I be satisfied. The diversities of interest will oftentimes be an adequate safeguard against intolerable oppressions upon any quarter, but it is in the excess of revenue beyond necessary and economical expenditure, that I see the matrix of many evils. Upon a future occasion I may present an amendment to the bill now before us, which will embody my views. I mean taxes commensurate with the wants of the government, and those equally imposed; whilst I would make the reduction so gradual as to expose no existing interest to sudden or violent injury by the action of the government.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Halifax county, on the 21st inst., the Hon. Willis Alston and Messrs. Elisha H. Eurn and Mason L. Wiggins were appointed Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 18th of June. They were by a resolution instructed to vote for a Ticket which will support Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and Philip P. Barbour for the Vice Presidency. The Hon. Willis Alston was recommended to the Convention as the Elector for the Halifax District.

General Conference.—The 6th delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembles once in every four years, met in Philadelphia on the 1st inst. Present, Bishops Soule, Hedding and Roberts, and 210 delegates from 19 annual conferences. Bishop McKendree was in the city, but unable to attend the opening of the Conference in consequence of indisposition. The increase of the Membership for the four years ending last July, has been 131,117.

The bill for the Apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the Fifth Census, having passed both branches of Congress, requires only the assent of the President of the United States to become a law. It is in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives, the friends of the Senate's amendment not being able to hold on to it against the large majority in the other House by which it was disagreed to. In this case, the great States have been too much for the small.

Henry Seawell, Esq., is again a candidate for the Senate, and Nathaniel G. Rand, Esq., for the House of Commons for this county. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. has declined the offer of his services again.—*Rel. Reg.*

A friend has favored us with the following notice of the recent Episcopal Convention:—

The 14th annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese, closed its session in Edenton on the 21st instant. The Bishop, 11 of the Clergy, and 27 Lay Delegates, were present. A larger number of visitors from the surrounding country were in attendance on the services, than at any previous Convention, and the interest exhibited by all in that section of the country in the welfare of the Church, must have been in the highest degree gratifying. Although the Bishop was much weakened by a severe attack of fever but a few days previous to the meeting of the Convention, he was enabled to go through the services in a manner highly acceptable to all present. He left Edenton on Tuesday, the 22d, for Kentucky and Tennessee.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. William Norwood was admitted to the Holy Order of Priest. In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Saunders preached a sermon before the Bible, Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of the Diocese, after which a collection amounting to \$206 was taken up. Among many interesting facts, it was stated, that there were now nine applications for Missionaries; one Church has been consecrated during the year; two are nearly ready, and preparations are making for the erection of two, so that in the course of the next year, it is hoped that four additional buildings will be set apart to the service of Almighty God.

From the Bishop's Journal it appears that the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation has been administered to 343 persons, (including 16 at the Convention.)—There have been about 200 additions to the Communion, making the present number about 900.

A committee was appointed to prepare and report a plan for the establishment of a Theological School, in the success of which much solicitude is felt. On the whole, at no previous period in her history has the Church appeared so strong, at no time have her prospects been so bright, so animating, so enlivening. The great difficulty she labours under in this Diocese, as well as in other parts of our country, is the want of Clergymen. Hopes are entertained that this want may be shortly supplied, as many in the State are becoming earnestly alive to the matter, and it is hoped that the establishment of the proposed School will afford opportunity for many to receive the preparation necessary to go forth to this glorious work.

The friends of the Church cannot be too thankful that their choice was directed to the individual, who fills the first office in the Church in this Diocese, and occupies so large a space in the hearts of all among whom he is sent to minister. Sufficient to say, that he is all that the Churchmen of North Carolina could wish, and ardently and devoutly should they pray that he may be spared to the Diocese, strengthened in the discharge of his highly responsible office, and that He who gives the increase would bless him and the Church under his charge, with a double portion of his Holy Spirit.

The next Convention will be held in the town of Warrenton, on the last Wednesday of May, 1833.

The Delegates elected to the General Convention were, the Revs. Messrs. Avery, Freeman, Green and Goodman, of the Clergy; and Duncan Cameron, Gavin Hogg, George E. Spruill, and E. L. Winslow, of the Laity.

The Standing Committee, Messrs. Green, Freeman and Saunders, of the Clergy; Gavin Hogg and Walker Anderson, of the Laity.

Dividend.—The State Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of two per cent. for the past half year.

BALTIMORE, MAY 24.

The Jackson Convention adjourned yesterday. We learn that the address to the People of the United States, reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose, was not accepted by the Convention.

The nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Vice Presidency has given more satisfaction to the opponents than to the supporters of Gen. Jackson, so far as we have heard. It presents the question broadly to the People, whether the President shall have the power to designate his successor. We have no fears of the response to this question. It will be in the negative; and Gen. Jackson will learn, that however strong he may be, he cannot carry Mr. Van Buren on his back.—*Chronicle.*

Communication.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I have felt some degree of astonishment at the backwardness that seems to pervade this section of country in examining the principles and true theory of the term "nullification."—It is not my intention to enter into an elaborate detail of the principles involved in the discussion of this all absorbing and momentous question of State rights, but simply to elicit the views of your more able correspondents; and also, to awaken a republican spirit of inquiry, before we suffer our rights to be entangled, and finally smothered by the confidence we repose in our superiors.

At the time when the expose and principles of Mr. Calhoun were expected, you well remember, that the public mind was variable, some thought one way, and some another, and when it did make its appearance it seemed to paralyze all further inquiry. Speaking candidly, I could not reconcile the theory of Nullification to myself, and from a garbled, but imperfect knowledge of the principle, I considered it alarmingly dangerous in its consequences, and no man would put his veto to that doctrine sooner than I would. Time however, has developed more minutely the fallacy of indulging in confidential security.

Only a few days ago the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions were placed in my hands for the first time, and on reading those resolutions and Jefferson's address to the people of the different States, I felt conscientiously convicted of moral ignorance, as well as moral indignity to the Hon. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. I now believe that that philosophical veil, or mystery of intrigues at Washington, is satisfactorily raised from my vision, and that the purity of his patriotism is now unfurled in radiant splendor! Who can read those resolutions and compare the same with Calhoun's address and say that he is only seeking to build up for himself, a political fabric for unwise and corrupt purposes? What higher authority would any man require (hungry partisans excepted) than the index of Thos. Jefferson, and who better knew when the true spirit of the constitution was perverted, than he whom (we all believe) draughted that instrument, which is, and will be, the most valuable work of man?

CAPE FEAR.

The Communication of "Will Blossom" has evidently personal allusions which render it improper for us to publish it.

Uzurious Exchange.—A most flagrant and deliberate violation of the sacred ties of matrimony took place at—

A mutual transfer of wives was made by an instrument of writing signed, sealed and delivered, which constituted what the parties might call a fair swap. This heathenish outrage on the rights of woman deserves the punishment of the pillory or bastinado, administered with plentiful liberality. There is, however, some slight mitigation of the offence in the voluntary and cheerful performance of the contract on the part of the ladies.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Roiland, Mr. CARTER T. BAUGHAN, Merchant, to Miss ELIZA JARROTT, daughter of the late Mr. John Jarrott.

In Sampson County, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. John Crumpler, Mr. ABNER BRANSON, of Fayetteville, to Miss SUSAN R., youngest daughter of Mr. Williams Cox, Senr., of the former place.

In this town, on Friday last, by Duncan MacRae, Esq., Mr. Wm. DANIELS to Mrs. ANNE HAILLES, both of this county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday 27th, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, freighted with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., to Messrs. T. Sandford & Co., H. L. Jones, W. Whitehead, J. M. Dobbins, T. Fuller, Wm. McIntyre, R. Cochran, R. Maynard & Co., Nott & Starr, G. McNeill, J. Martine, A. Torrence, Wm. Nott, A. McLaughlin, J. Hadlock, J. C. Latta, P. Dailey, G. W. Ragland & Co., A. Graham, of this place. A. McAulay, D. McRae, of Montgomery; N. Hunt, Guilford; J. Hargrave, Lexington; T. Y. Houze, Wadesboro; Montgomery & Gaines, J. Morrison, Carthage; Michael Brown, E. Dickson, Salisbury; W. Kirkland & Son, Hillsboro; W. Lindley, Cane Creek; Ball Hughes, Raleigh; S. Henshaw, Salem; J. Small, Womack & Goodwin, Pittsboro; J. Reeves, R. L. Hargrave, Rowan; Foster & Cowan, Lexington; M. Pinkston, Davidson; A. Dockery, Richmond; C. L. Payne, O. Wiley, J. Holman, B. W. Simmons, J. Newton, S. Gould, and W. Hancock.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 9. Corn 55. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9½; Loaf 12½; Lump 15 a 17½. Salt 65 a 70. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

ANTI VAN BUREN MEETING.

A Meeting of the Citizens of Cumberland and Fayetteville, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren to the Vice Presidency, will be held at the Court House on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh. May 29.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber will do well to call on Thomas Cochran immediately and pay the same. A. TORRENCE. 823w.

May 29.

Just Received,

5 Hds. superior SUGAR, for sale by JNO. McARN. 824c.

May 29.

For Sale or Rent,

On Reasonable Terms, ONE Half of the WHARVES and WAREHOUSE, situated in Lower Fayetteville, the well known property formerly owned by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and purchased by the Incorporated Henrietta Steam Boat Company of the State Bank of N. Carolina, March 1st, 1830. For the accommodation of Boat Owners, I will let the privilege of loading and discharging at either of the wharves. There are two wharves with sufficient room for the despatch of business.

In my absence apply to Duncan MacRae, Esq.

SAM'L F. NELSON.

Proprietor one half of Henrietta St. Bk

May 28th, 1832.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker, Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee, 25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hds. 1st quality Molasses, 10 Bbls. N. E. Rum, 3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—1f

NOTICE.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, March Term, 1832, the undersigned were appointed Commissioners to contract for the repairs of the Bridge across Locke's Creek, near Clarendon Bridge. They will proceed on Tuesday the 5th June next, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House in Fayetteville, to let out the said Bridge to the lowest bidder, to be repaired. Specifications of the repairs to be done will be exhibited on the day of letting. Persons wishing to contract for the same are solicited to attend.

JOSHUA EVANS, CHARLES MCALISTER, Com'rs.

D. A. DAVIS.

May 21st, 1832.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Montgomery County, on the 16th day of May 1832, a negro boy, who said when committed that he belonged to John Gardin of Guilford County, N. C., and passed by the name of Ben, but since says he belongs to Mrs. Mary Blakely, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina, and that his right name is Frank. He is about 20 years of age, rather of light complexion, spare made, 5 feet 7 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. G. W. HILLIARD, Jailor.

Lawrenceville, N. C. May 17, 1832.

Wm. WIDDEFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs

his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above business, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of his favors.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain

ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Henning & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 30, 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable GOODS in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

466 sacks Liverpool ground SALT, 23 hds. SUGAR, 36 bags green Laguira Coffee, 20 ditto Rio or strong scented do. 10 hds. Jamaica do. 15 bbls. do. do. 8 hds. prime retailing Molasses, 100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, 60 pieces cotton Bagging, 25 coils Rope, 5 tons Castings, 5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted, 2 do English do. do. 40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 12x16, and 12x18, 40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, 6 crates Crocker, opened, 1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good, 161 sides sole Leather, good brand, 500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 3 bags Pimento, 3 ditto Pepper, 2 ditto Race Ginger, Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches, Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates, 4 cut and mill Saws, Lamp, Paint, and OIL, Tanner's Spirit Turpentine, by the gallon, Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes, Sheet and hoop Iron, Cast, German and Blister Steel, Fryng Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives, Lard Sugar, cotton and wool Cards, 29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF POWDER, gun & rifle.

A good assortment of Shoes and Hats, Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes, Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburghs, Raisins by 4 & 3 box—Cheese, Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals, Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER. 51tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling exclusively for cash, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE. 6tf.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hds. prime bright MOLASSES, 7 ditto SUGAR, 8 casks Jamaica COFFEE, 10 barrels do. do. 12 ditto loaf Sugar, 15 ditto Copperas, 25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3, 50 bags prime green Coffee, 10 ditto Spice and Pepper, IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime, Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging, Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

J. CAMPBELL

In addition to his former stock, has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

Of superior quality; also, common Watches, of every description, silver Spoons, Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Pistols, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices. All orders for work in the line than fully received and punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 64 cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

May 1, 1832. DAVID SHAW.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandise, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR, 5 hds. prime retailing MOLASSES, 25 bags prime green and old white Coffee, 5 bbls. loaf Sugar, superior quality, 5 ditto Copperas, 5 ditto Glauber Salts, 35 kegs cut and wrought Nails, 20 pieces cotton Bagging, 10 coils bale Rope, 5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted, 2 tons Castings, 10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder, 20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea, Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine, Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, sulphur, Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack, Fryng Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes, Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads, 500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

Together with an assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE. 180tf.

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of BEDSTEADS and WINDSOR CHAIRS w. will be sold low, to close consignments.

AMOS KIMBALL. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 1st day of June next.

NATHAN MENDENHALL, Pres't. 78tm.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES, 18 tierces do. do. Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO. 77tf.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER, 8 Hhds. N. E. RUM, 50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE, 20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO. 77tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16, Dorchester Bedtick, Domestic Gingham, French do., a variety of patterns, Rowen Cassimere and Canton Cords, Light fancy Calicoes and Prints, Linen cambric and cotton Hdkfs. Fancy palmerine and gauze do.

A general assortment of Drillings, White, buff, and fancy Merceries, Circassian and Bombazets, Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding, No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes, Gilbert's and Taylor's Axes, Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains, A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,

Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks, Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives, A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools, Cotton and Manila Cordage, A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks, Saddles, Bridles and Valises, Seiditz and soda Powders, Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty, Brown, fancy and maple Soap, Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose, Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon, Pine apple Cheese, Bunch and bloom Raisins, Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Loaf and brown Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW. 61tf.

For Sale,

10 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure, 10 barrels paint Oil, 10 hds. brown Sugar, 100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order, Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON. 70tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, S. T. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hds. Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls. 5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN. 76tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactory, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS, 300 do. 2nd do. do. do. 200 do. 1st do. Russett do. and Shoes, 100 do. fine calf Shoes, 200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels, 100 do. women's leather Boots, 100 do. do. do. Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also, Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta, 50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & CO. 76tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar

25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do. 8000 lbs. prime green Coffee, 50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging, 10 hds. N. E. Rum, 30 barrels old Rye Whiskey, 25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy, 5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey, 10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea, Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh, Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin, —For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house, foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, and have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO. 76tf.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloe, Alcohol, Acids, Aconite, Benzoin, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric, Ether, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous, Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Castoreum, Balsam, Copaiba, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru, Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Castoreum, do. common, Cinnamon, Cubeb, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Ergot, Extracts, Belladonna, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscyamus, Gentian, Colocynthis, Jalap, Glauber Salts, Gums, Arabic, Asafoetida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuanha, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lime, Calomel and Henry's Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic, Vitriol, white, do. green, do. blue; Congrat Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable articles:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash, Concentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda, Moxon's effervescent Magnesia, Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL, 40 ditto ditto 3, ditto, 75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

Refer to Messrs. Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead. July 26. 38tf.

all persons hav-

ing accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement.—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD. 64tf.

One Gig and Harness for sale.

2 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN. 71tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, 14 Hhds. N. E. RUM, 5 bbls. Malaga Wine, A few dozen Palmetto Brooms, For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 13.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market Square, a fresh Stock of

Dry Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of every thing that is new and fashionable.

J. R. McCORMAC. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

Extra super blue and black Saxony Cloths, Ditto olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto. Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere, Fine dark and steel mixt Satinets, 2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors, A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do. Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings, A large & beautiful selection of FANCY CALICOES, of every description, and unusually cheap, Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced, Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted, Scarlet and colored Cloth Shaws, Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, Tartan and Carolina Plaids, handsome patterns, Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks, 2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Duper, 5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheetings, Russia & Scotch do. 3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck, 1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do. 2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity 1 do. do. low priced furniture ditto 2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazettes 1 case super colored circassians, for children 4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins 4 4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do. 1 case fine and low priced cambric do. Plain and fig'd mull and medium do. 72 super fig'd Swiss do. some very richly worked A good assortment of plain Swiss do. Rich tanned and needle worked book muslins, Ditto fine and low priced 5 bales heavy 3-4 4-4 and 5 point blankets 1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto 1 bale super German Osnaburghs, good quality 1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings (shirtings). 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks, 3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super, quality A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted, Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples, Extra heavy black Italian Lustings Jet and blue black Gros de Naples A great variety of fancy colored ditto Sup blk satin Levantine. Fig'd & plain Gros de Indes Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and saracnets.

A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap Plain and striped Foulards and cote pakeys 1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences 3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode Black Italian crape and crape leiste Pink, white, green, and straw colored do. Rich heavy white and straw colored satins Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes Crapes de Lyons and Italian Netts, Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.] Rich embroidered belt ribbon, a new and beautiful A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribbons, all widths and colors Tafata ribbons, all widths and colors A few sets rich bonnet ribbons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do. 105 pieces handsome cap ribbons. Black love do. all widths

Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do. Embroidered crape and lithographic do. Extra gros de Indes and gros de Berlin do. Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do. Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders

Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose do. do. silk gloves Hoskins' mitts and kid gloves, of every description Gentlemen's black and colored do. Do. woodstock and Norway do do. Do. col'd and white dress castor do. Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines Super Swiss and tannedour do.

A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders

Super bandana and foulard German & India hks. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders, Cotton and worsted do. Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners, Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Bows, Best imperial and common Pins, Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins, Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings, Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches, Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints, Peppercorn Caps, Bamboo Canes, Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper, Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors, Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs, Bed Baticules, hair and tooth Brushes, White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black, Visiting Cards, Pocket Books, Cologne Water, in fancy bottles, Ditt extra fine.

Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts, Double and amber Lavender Water, Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes, Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Travellers and Boarders. He is prepared to accommodate is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Richard Maynard & Co.,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms. Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manure Establishing and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER, Calf and Kip Skins, Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety, Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins, Skirting and harness Leather, &c. With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR 5 ditto Molasses 50 bags prime green Coffee 10 tons Swedes and English Iron 3 bundles hoop ditto 1000 lb. German and blistered Steel 60 set wagon Boxes 40 kegs cut Nails and Brads 10 ditto FFF Powder 8 ditto Pearl Ash 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt, 40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass 8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Snaul and